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Good News For- SWEET CORN GROWERS

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A STILL
BETTER LIST
OF QUALITY HYBRIDS
FROM WHICH TO CHOOSE



Read About The New Spancross, Marcross And Carmelcross
Also The Latest News On Corn Borer And Ear Worm Control



PEDIGREED SEEDS

Hybrid sweet corns,
potatoes, oats, peas,
barley, wheat, rye,
cabbage, field corn,
field beans, soy beans,
clovers and grasses.



HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

FARM CHEMICALS

Seed disinfectants,
seed inoculants,
fertilizers, sulphur,
gypsum, lime,
dusts and sprays.
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U. S. Department of Agriculture

To Sweet Corn Growers Everywhere:

You will like our 1940 list of hybrids. It includes the new Spancross, the earliest wilt resistant hybrid, prolific, uniform, delicious. Every grower should plant Spancross for his earliest pickings. Following in the order of their earliness are hybrids we consider equal to if not superior to any others in their maturity class. Careful study of reports on sweet corn trials at twenty experiment stations and many reports from customers are the basis for this opinion. These hybrids not only produce abundantly but their ears have size and quality. Most of them are wilt resistant and can be grown safely where other hybrids so frequently fail miserably.

Please read the descriptions carefully. Note the reasonable prices. Remember our hybrids are produced with care and understanding resulting from experience and study since hybrid sweet corns were first introduced.

All lots test better than 90% germination, most of them 95% or better. Our seed is thoroly cured, graded as well as recleaned, and treated. Flat kernels and round kernels are sold separately. Small kernels are discarded.

Hybrid Sweet Corns

NOTE—Descriptions following are based on good growing conditions. Ripening periods are approximate for most of New York and adjacent states. Near the Atlantic seaboard longer periods are required. Very early plantings require longer and late plantings require shorter periods. Moisture and temperature variations from normal affect the period.

SPANCROSS. 58 to 62 days here, 26 earlier than Golden Cross. This is a new hybrid and should not be confused with Spancross C2, Spancross C6 or Spancross P39 all of which are no longer recommended because Spancross, Marcross, Carmelcross and a few others are better.

Parents. Golden Early Market Inbred C13 and Spanish Gold Inbred C4.

Ears. 6½" to 7" x 1.6", slightly tapering, 10 to 12 rowed, very uniform. Kernels medium sized, light yellow, quality excellent.

Wilt Resistance. Very good. Safe to use in wilt infected areas.

Yields. Prolific producer. Almost as many ears as Golden Cross but smaller. Stalks 4' to 5'.

Remarks. The earliest yet, wilt resistant hybrid. Several days earlier than Golden Early Market. Has shown some cold resistance so can be planted earlier. Very uniform in ripening. A certain money maker where early, fine quality corn brings a premium. Wilt resistance permits use in southern sections where early yellow sweet corns have hitherto usually failed. Every gardener should plant some Spancross. See planting suggestions on page 2.

MARCROSS. (Our Whip-Marcross C6.13 of last year) 62 to 66 days here, a day or so later than Golden Early Market, 22 days earlier than Golden Cross.

Parents. Whipple's Yellow Inbred C6 and Golden Early Market Inbred C13.

Ears. 7½" to 8" x 1.7" to 1.9", nearly cylindrical, mostly 12 rowed, uniform in ripening and appearance. Kernels good depth, fairly broad, light golden, tender, good flavor.

Wilt Resistance. Very high resistance. Equal to Golden Cross.

Yields. 35% more ears than Golden Early Market. Ears much larger than most early corns — fully as large as Golden Cross. Stalks 5' to 6'.

Remarks. This hybrid stole the show last season. It not only made the early markets but its fine big ears brought premium prices. It flourished even in wilt areas where other early corns failed dismally. Scores of enthusiastic reports have been received and orders have been coming in since last July. Flat kernels will be sold out soon. When ordering, please state whether you wish us to substitute round kernels at 5¢ less per lb., or some other hybrid, if necessary. See discussion on round kernels, page 2.

BAN-MARCROSS. 72 to 76 days here, 10 days later than Marcross, 12 days earlier than Golden Cross.

Parents. Quaker Hill Bantam Inbred R and Golden Early Market Inbred C13.

Ears. 7" to 8" x 1.5" to 1.8", attractive shape, 12 rowed. Kernels similar to Golden Cross; very good appearance and excellent table quality.

Wilt Resistance. Not as highly resistant as Golden Cross. Performed well where wilt was not severe.

Yields. As many or more ears and considerably larger ears than most of the hybrids in this maturity group. About 90% of Golden Cross yields. Stalks 5' to 6'.

Remarks. This hybrid is of better quality than the Spancrosses, more wilt resistant than the Gemcrosses, Suncross P39 and several others and more productive than Whipcross C6.2. It should replace these in all but sections where wilt is serious.

CARMELCROSS. 72 to 76 days here, 10 days later than Marcross, 12 days earlier than Golden Cross.

Parents. Golden Bantam Inbred P39 and Golden Early Market Inbred C13.

Ears. 7" to 8" x 1.6" to 1.8", cylindrical, 12 rowed. Kernels similar to Golden Cross but deeper, light golden, tender, good flavor.

Wilt Resistance. Very good.

Yields. Not as many ears as preceding hybrids but size and wilt resistance compensate. Stalks 5' to 6'.

Remarks. Carmelcross is similar to Ban-Marcross and is safer in areas infected with sweet corn wilt disease. It is a better quality corn than Whipcross C6.2 and equals it in other respects, so should replace it.

QUAKER HILL XL. 82 to 86 days here, 2 earlier than Golden Cross.

Parents. Bantam Inbreds P39 and Quaker Hill R.

Ears. 7½" to 8½" x 1.6" to 1.8", cylindrical, 12 rowed, good type. Kernels like Golden Cross, light golden, very tender, sweet and with real Bantam flavor.

Wilt Resistance. Proven very good.

Yields. Averaged 4% better than Golden Cross in 10 experiment station tests. Stalks 6' to 7'.

Remarks. Slightly earlier, ears a little larger and usually a little better yield than Golden Cross. This hybrid has ranked high in certain experiment station "blind-fold" tests of tenderness, sweetness and flavor. It is ideal for home gardens and market growers supplying trade that appreciates quality. Betty try it.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM. 84 to 88 days here.

Parents. Golden Bantam Inbreds 39 and 51.

Ears. 7" to 8" x 1.6" to 1.8", practically cylindrical, 12 rowed, excellent type for market or canning and quite uniform in appearance and ripening.

Wilt Resistance. Nearly 100% resistant to wilt. Makes nearly a full crop when other varieties fail completely under severe wilt.

Yields. Usually 50% to 100% better than any open pollinated corns ripening as early or earlier. Many plants produce two full sized ears ripening together. Stalks 6' to 7'.

Remarks. Golden Cross has proven highly satisfactory whenever length of growing season and market requirements are right. It ranks very high in quality and yield and well deserves its popularity.

Our Golden Cross has been for some years 100% white tasseled and silked. This indicates purity of the inbred parents, care in production and resulting better yields and greater uniformity. Quaker Hill Golden Cross is one of the best.

COCKCROW and REDGREEN. We have discontinued production of these two hybrids but can supply customers who especially want them. The Cockcrow seed is the same as supplied last year. Germination is strong. The Regreen is '39 crop seed purchased from a reliable source.

Prices

Bags Free. Prices subject to change without notice. Orders subject to confirmation.

SPANCROSS, MARCROSS and CARMELCROSS:—

Postpaid: ¼ lb. 25¢; ½ lb. 30¢; 1 lb. 45¢; 2 to 19 lbs. 35¢ per lb.; Freight Collect: 20 to 99 lbs. 30¢; 100 lbs. or more 28¢ per lb.

REDGREEN:— 10¢ per lb. higher than the above.

ALL OTHER HYBRIDS:—

Postpaid: ¼ lb. 20¢; ½ lb. 25¢; 1 lb. 35¢; 2 to 19 lbs. 25¢ per lb. Freight Collect: 20 to 99 lbs. 20¢; 100 lbs. or more, 18¢ per lb.

Above prices are for flat kernels. Round kernels are 5¢ less. See page 2.

When ordering two or more hybrids, use the price applying to the total pounds ordered, except on packages of less than two pounds, which should take the prices listed for their respective weights.

Terms: Cash with order or C. O. D. on arrival with collection fees added. On deferred C. O. D. shipments, 25% is required with order.

Yours for the best in sweet corns,

K. C. LIVERMORE

SCRUB SEEDS WASTE MONEY

GOOD SEEDS MAKE MONEY

Planting Suggestions

Getting the most out of sweet corn depends considerably on choosing hybrids and timing plantings so as to best meet one's particular situation. For instance, home gardeners, roadside stand gardeners and some — but not all — market gardeners, should plant hybrids that will provide a continuous harvest from the earliest date possible to the very last of the season. Cannors find it better to include hybrids that are earlier than the main crop, in order to lengthen the harvesting period and lessen weather risks. Some also use earlier maturing hybrids, when weather or other conditions necessitate plantings later than are safe for the main crop. For some markets, only the earliest possible corns pay well; for others the latest; and for some, there are in-between periods when prices are usually highest.

Our series of hybrids ripening at intervals, helps you plant to meet your market requirements. Our offerings and recommendations are based on careful study of numerous sweet corn trials all over the Country and reports from our customers, as well as our own experience. We believe we are offering the best and most profitable hybrids available in their respective periods of ripening.

AIMING FOR THE EARLY MARKETS

Early market prices usually are highest. To make the most of them, we suggest one or two small successive plantings of Spancross, before weather conditions are quite safe. Select early ground. Use our treated seed. Do not plant too deeply. Then when conditions are safe, plant at one time, all the Spancross you can pick and sell in 3 days and all the Marcross you can market in 6 to 10 days. If any of the first planting is lost, replant with any yellow sweet corn or other crop. One of these plantings on the market ahead of the crowd, will more than repay the labor and seed lost on several.

CORN BORER CONTROL IN SWEET CORN

Sweet corn growers can prevent considerable borer damage by spraying or dusting when the newly hatched worms begin to feed and before they bore into the stalks or ears. In 9 trials in Connecticut, treatments gave 80% borer free ears, compared with 48% borer free without treatment. Circular 130, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

There are two broods of the borer, the first appearing some time between May 1st and June 15th, depending on location and season, the second between August 1st and September 15th.

Spraying or dusting should begin as soon as the eggs start hatching. The county agricultural agent can give the dates, or the masses of overlapping pinhead like white eggs laid on the undersides of corn or weed leaves may be watched. They turn yellow and just before hatching, a black spot appears on each egg. They hatch in 7 to 10 days from laying.

Four or five applications at 5 or 6 day intervals are necessary.

The materials must be applied in the narrow spaces between the leaf sheaths and the stalks, first in the developing whorls, then in individual leaves and tillers and finally on all parts of the developing ears.

Knapsack dusters or sprayers are recommended.

Dusting is simpler than spraying and equally effective. "Dual-fixed nicotine" dust is the material to dust with. It is not the nicotine dust used for aphids. This material is ready to apply as purchased. Use 35 lbs. per acre per application.

For spraying, — mix thoroly exactly 4 oz. Ultrawet or 3 oz. Areskap as a spreader with 2 lbs. cube or derris powder containing 4% rotenone. Make this into thin paste with quart of water; then add water to make 25 gallons. Apply 80 to 100 gals. per acre at first, then 100 to 120 gals. and at last 120 to 150 gals. These materials will be available at Quaker Hill Farm.

Timeliness and thoroughness are important. Watch for the egg masses. Consult your county agent.

These treatments will not control earworm.

In the over wintering stage, many borers can be killed by feeding, making into silage, plowing under thoroly or burning all corn stalks, ears and cobs as far ahead of corn planting time as possible.

OTHER GOOD SEEDS

At Quaker Hill Farm we produce also seed of the best-by-test strains of potatoes, Danish cabbage, oats, barley, field corn, wheat, rye and other field crops. From 500 to 1,000 acres of these crops are certified each year. We sell also hardy alfalfa, clover, grass, millet, and other forage crop seeds, all from approved sources. Be sure to see our general circular which describes these seeds concisely and accurately. It is instructive and the prices will interest you, too. A post card will bring you a copy.

TO PROVIDE A CONTINUOUS SUPPLY

For a continuous supply, make at least one planting of Spancross a few days before the safe date. Then, when it is safe, plant at one time equal areas with seed from each of these three groups: (1) Spancross and Marcross; (2) Ban-Marcross and Carmelcross; (3) Quaker Hill XL and Golden Cross Bantam. Each area should be what you want to pick and sell in a 6 to 8 day period. Then at weekly intervals, plant additional areas of Quaker Hill XL or Golden Cross, up to 80 days from your fall freezing date. This will give a continuous supply, as can be arranged, of quality corn that will win and hold your customers.

AIMING FOR THE LATE MARKETS

If your late markets are extra good, make several plantings of Quaker Hill XL or Golden Cross, 100 to 80 days before the fall freezing date, or second plantings of Ban-Marcross or Marcross, 80 to 60 days before that date.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS

These hybrids have the vigor to make fine big crops but they must have plant food and moisture. Fertilize liberally. Apply commercial fertilizer as nearly as possible, 2 inches from the seed and on the same or a slightly lower level. Use every means to conserve the winter and spring accumulation of moisture. Hybrid corns must have normal or greater spacing. If your stand is too thick, be sure to thin it. This is important.

Repeated experiments show that suckering and topping corn reduce yields.

Corn borer and earworm can be controlled. If they have been serious, better prepare in advance to protect your corn. See below.

EARWORM CONTROL IN SWEET CORN

At last a practical control of earworms has been worked out. It is described by George W. Barber in Circ. E476 of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.

The treatment is an injection of an oil mixture into the tips of the ears. Simple enough but the following details are important:—

The oil must be a light mineral oil of 150 to 250 viscosity Saybolt at 100° F. It must be colorless, odorless and tasteless and harmless to humans.

To the oil is added 1% pyrethrins, preferably oleorsin of pyrethrum. These materials will be available at Quaker Hill Farm.

This is applied after the silks have been pollinated and have become wilted, usually from the third to the fifth day after the silks first appear. This calls for experience. Too early interferes with pollination and too late misses the worms.

One half to three fourth cubic centimeters of oil is the correct amount to apply. This is equivalent to 8 to 12 drops of water or about one-sixth of a teaspoon.

It should be applied $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1" down in the midst of the silks, in the tip of the ear, toward the cob.

A pressure oiler with a 6" or 8" slender spout, operated by a thumb or finger lever, is the equipment to use. An adjustable set screw can be attached to regulate the amount of oil delivered. If desired, a knapsack tank of oil can be connected with the oiler by a rubber hose to save time in refilling. For this a nipple must be soldered into the oiler, for attaching the hose.

Usually 2 or 3 trips over a field are necessary. One can treat 1500 ears per hour. The total cost should not exceed \$4. to \$5. per acre. This treatment is recommended wherever earworm damage is severe and where there is a reliable market for the crop.

This treatment does not control corn borer.

USING ROUND KERNELS

Round kernels produce as well as flat kernels. Many seedsmen do not separate them. We do, so that more accurate plantings may be secured. The round kernels can be planted as satisfactorily as flat kernels in grain drills, garden drills and most hand stabbers. In horse or tractor drawn corn planters, plates that will accommodate the thicker kernels are needed. They are stock sizes that can be furnished by the planter manufacturers. We will furnish the correct plate number if you will send the name of your machine and state whether flat or edge drop plates are preferred. Round kernels are priced 5¢ per lb. less than flat kernels.

DUST AND SPRAY MATERIALS

Our prices on dust and spray materials for field and garden crops will be given on a special circular ready about April 1st. Ask for a copy. Don't let insects and diseases steal your profits. Better be prepared to combat them.